

LISTING OF CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 1-39 without prejudice to subsequent renewal or future prosecution. Please add new claims 48-58 as follows. The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-39. (Presently Canceled)

40. (Currently Amended) A method of generating ozone to inhibit the growth of a bacterium comprising contacting the microbe with (i) an antibody that can bind to the bacterium and (ii) a source of singlet oxygen ($^1\text{O}_2$) to thereby generate ozone to inhibit the growth of ~~a the bacterium~~, wherein the source of singlet oxygen is not covalently attached to the antibody ~~and the source of singlet oxygen would not, on its own, inhibit the growth of the bacteria.~~

41. (Original) The method of claim 40, wherein the source of singlet oxygen ($^1\text{O}_2$) is a sensitizer molecule.

42. (Original) The method of claim 41, wherein the sensitizer molecule is a pterin, a flavin, a hematoporphyrin, a tetrakis(4-sulfonatophenyl)porphyrin, a bipyridyl ruthenium(II) complex, a rose Bengal dye, a quinone, a rhodamine dye, a phthalocyanine, a hypocrellin, rubrocyanin, pinacyanol, allocyanin or a chlorin.

43. (Previously Canceled)

44. (Original) The method of claim 40, wherein the antibody is a human or a humanized antibody.

45. (Original) The method of claim 40, wherein the antibody is a Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fv or sFv fragment.

46-47. (Previously Cancelled)

48. (New) A method of generating ozone to inhibit the growth of a bacterium comprising contacting the microbe with (i) an antibody that can bind to the bacterium and (ii) a source of singlet oxygen (¹O₂) to thereby generate ozone to inhibit the growth of the bacterium, wherein the source of singlet oxygen would not, on its own, inhibit the growth of the bacteria when exposed to light.

49. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the source of singlet oxygen (¹O₂) is a sensitizer molecule.

50. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the sensitizer molecule is a pterin, a flavin, a hematoporphyrin, a tetrakis(4-sulfonatophenyl)porphyrin, a bipyridyl ruthenium(II) complex, a rose Bengal dye, a quinone, a rhodamine dye, a phthalocyanine, a hypocrellin, rubrocyenin, pinacyanol, allocyanin or a chlorin.

51. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the sensitizer molecule is attached to the antibody.

52. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the antibody is a human or a humanized antibody.

53. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the antibody is a Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fv or sFv fragment.

54. (New) A method of generating ozone to inhibit the growth of a bacterium comprising contacting the microbe with (i) an antibody that can bind to the bacterium and (ii) a source of singlet oxygen ($^1\text{O}_2$) to thereby generate ozone to inhibit the growth of the bacterium, wherein the source of singlet oxygen is not covalently attached to the antibody and the source of singlet oxygen would not, on its own, inhibit the growth of the bacteria when exposed to light.

55. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the source of singlet oxygen ($^1\text{O}_2$) is a sensitizer molecule.

56. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the sensitizer molecule is a pterin, a flavin, a hematoporphyrin, a tetrakis(4-sulfonatophenyl)porphyrin, a bipyridyl ruthenium(II) complex, a rose Bengal dye, a quinone, a rhodamine dye, a phthalocyanine, a hypocrellin, rubrocyenin, pinacyanol, allocyanin or a chlorin.

57. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the antibody is a human or a humanized antibody.

58. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the antibody is a Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fv or sFv fragment.